

Housing First Program Evaluation

Uma Ahluwalia, Director
Department of Health and Human Services
July 30, 2010

CountyStat Principles

- **Require Data Driven Performance**
- **Promote Strategic Governance**
- **Increase Government Transparency**
- **Foster a Culture of Accountability**



Agenda

- **Program background**
- **Overview of primary program goals and components**
- **Organizational framework**
- **Measures of program success**
 - Indicators
 - Headline Performance Measures
 - Program measures
- **Comparison to other jurisdictions**



Meeting Goal

Assess progress towards meeting established program goals

- Articulate primary program goals and components
- Review data that demonstrates program results/performance
- Compare Montgomery County homelessness results to other local jurisdictions; highlight best practices in use by other similar jurisdictions (regional and/or national)

Desired Results

- Clear understanding of primary program goals/components and connection to related DHHS headline measures
- An assessment of programmatic outcomes, impact on County-wide indicators (homelessness)
- A comparison of our practices and results to other jurisdictions



Housing First

Program Background – Implementation and Benefits

In 2008, Montgomery County implemented its Housing First plan. This model includes both prevention and intervention activities to help individuals and families exit homelessness rapidly with the primary goal of placement in permanent supportive housing.

Montgomery County's change to the Housing First model is due to:

- A continued rise in homelessness indicated an unmet need for housing
- A change in philosophy within the field away from “housing readiness,” where a homeless household moves through a continuum of services designed to address their needs prior to receiving permanent housing, to a “Housing First” model, where the primary focus is to rapidly re-house individuals/families and address service needs once in permanent housing.
- A shift in funding priorities by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Benefits

- Consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve
- Services can be tailored to individual need
- Shortens length of time homeless families and singles spend in emergency shelter

Source of call-out box: “A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington,” MWCOG

Source of text: Montgomery County Housing First Plan, Special Needs Housing, DHHS



Housing First

Program Background – Key Elements

Housing First programs share the following critical elements:

- A focus on helping chronically homeless and hard-to-serve individuals and families access and sustain permanent rental housing that is not time-limited.
- The delivery of support services following a housing placement to promote housing stability and individual well-being. These services may be time-limited or long-term depending upon individual need.
- Housing is not contingent on compliance with services. Instead, participants must comply with a standard lease agreement and are provided with the services and supports necessary to help them successfully retain housing.

While all Housing First programs share these critical elements, program models vary significantly depending upon the population served.



Source: Montgomery County Housing First Plan, Revised Jan 2009, DHHS

Housing First Program Background

Housing First Best Practice – National Examples

Housing First models in other jurisdictions have demonstrated positive results in reducing homelessness and cost savings. At this time, the department does not plan to conduct in-depth analysis on client outcomes or cost effectiveness, beyond its headline measures.

- **Housing First reduces homelessness.**
 - The purpose of Housing First is to end homelessness, and it has been shown effective in doing so by placing people into permanent housing.
 - Pathways to Housing has an 85% retention rate of its clients in permanent housing. Beyond Shelter found in 2005 that “nearly nine in ten (89.5 percent) of the 200 previously homeless families in [their] study achieved and continuously maintained residential stability for the duration of the two to seven years that had elapsed since the family received services from the Housing First Program.”^[1]
- **Improves effectiveness of the Continuum of Care.**
 - Emergency shelters are becoming overwhelmed with the demand for their services.
 - In Los Angeles, for example, 85% of emergency shelters in Los Angeles were “regularly” turning away homeless individuals and families before the recession began.^[2] Individuals and families were often found to be cycling in and out of shelter, with some never making it back into permanent housing. A Housing First approach ensures that individuals and families receive permanent housing as quickly as possible.
- **It’s cost effective.**
 - The Denver Housing First Collaborative reduced the public cost of services by \$15,773 per person per year using this model in 2006.^[3] A Chicago study by the Chicago Health for Housing Partnership of homeless persons with illnesses (other than mental illnesses) in 2006 showed that there was as savings of \$1.4 million in service costs between a group that received housing and those who received “usual care” (emergency shelter services, etc.).^[4]

Data Sources: National Alliance to End Homelessness;

^[1]http://www.beyondshelter.org/aaa_the_institute/SeaverPolicyBriefExpandedPolicyImplications4_27_09.pdf , ^[2] Shelter Partnership, Inc. (2006). *Operating at Capacity: Family Shelters in Los Angeles County*, ^[3] National Alliance to End Homelessness Policy Guide, July 2007.;^[4] The Wall Street Journal, “Homeless Study Looks at Housing First”. March 6, 2008. pg. A10.



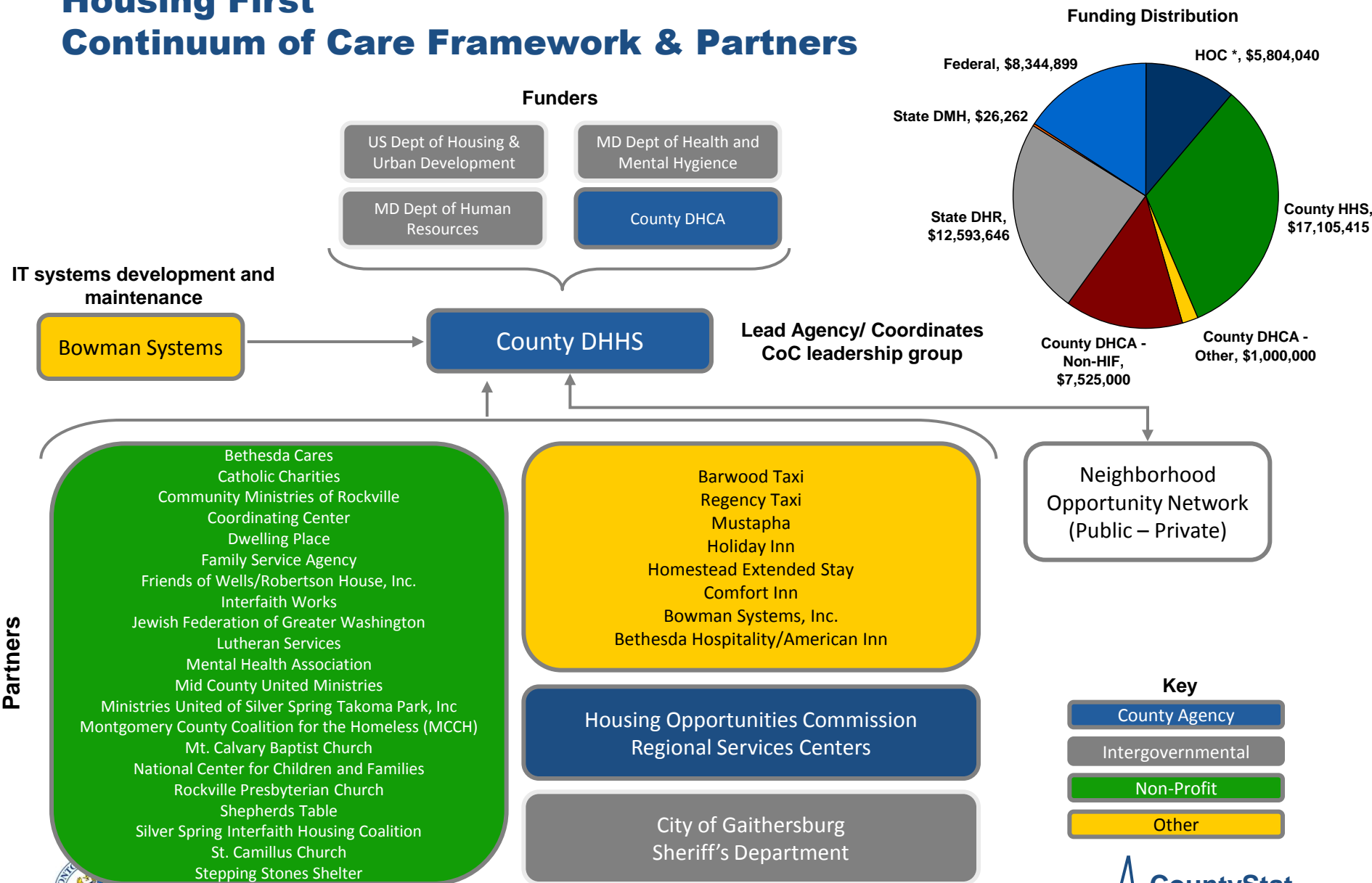
Housing First Program Background - Continuum of Care

The Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) is a public-private partnership that includes County and other government agencies, non-profit service providers, landlords and others who have a role in the County's housing market.

- **As the lead agency, the Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) manages the homeless intake and assessment process, and the County-wide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).**
- **The County continues to emphasize the creation of more permanent supportive housing while keeping the homeless safe during the winter season.**
- **Its full continuum of services includes housing programs and services to people who are homeless, including outreach services, emergency shelter services, and transitional and permanent supportive housing programs.**
- **Case management is provided at all levels with an emphasis on achieving housing solutions and linking homeless persons with housing, employment, disability entitlements and other services.**
- **The continuum also includes a range of homelessness prevention initiatives including emergency financial assistance, case management and shallow rent subsidies and energy assistance designed to prevent the loss of permanent housing.**

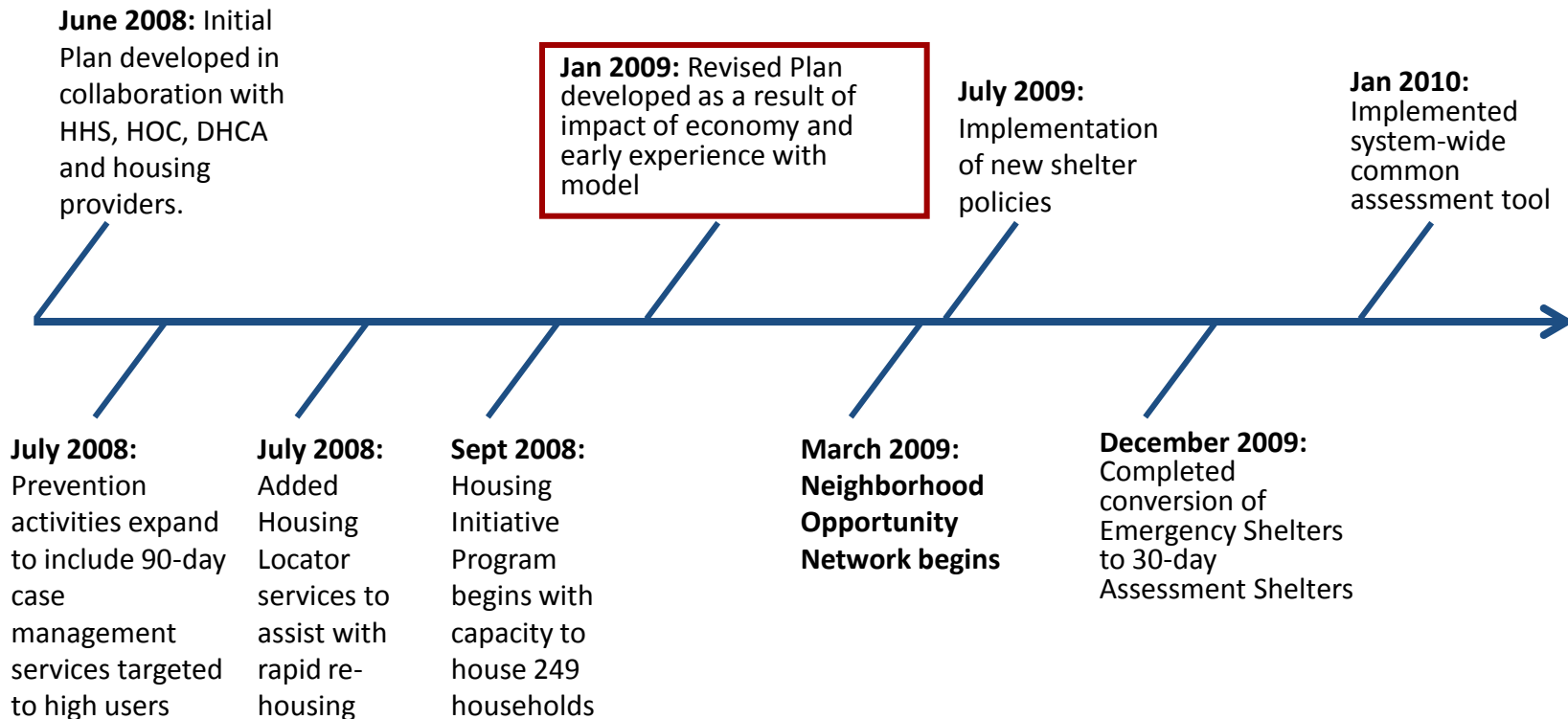


Housing First Continuum of Care Framework & Partners



Housing First

Program Background – Key Program Milestones



In January 2009, the Department revised Housing First Plan to reflect the changed economic situation, shared decisions, and policy changes that enhance and fine tune components of the original plan.



Source: *Special Needs Housing, DHHS*

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Definitions

- **Emergency Housing:** Emergency shelters are intended to provide a safe, secure, temporary place for individuals and households to reside while they seek more permanent housing or supportive services that will facilitate access to permanent housing options. Emergency shelters often times are the point of entry into the homeless system, assisting those confronted with an immediate loss of housing or those who are already homeless. Emergency shelters generally have a length of stay ranging from 1 to 90 days, depending on the individual program. *(HHS uses the term “assessment shelters” synonymously with emergency housing.)*
- **Transitional Housing:** Transitional housing provides interim placement for persons or households who are not ready for or do not have access to permanent housing. Transitional housing is limited to a length of stay of up to 24 months and provides an opportunity for clients to gain the personal and financial stability needed to transition to and maintain permanent housing.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Permanent supportive housing combines housing assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities, primarily serving individuals and members of their household who have serious mental illnesses, chronic substance abuse problems, physical disabilities, or AIDS and related diseases. Permanent supportive housing can be provided through tenant-, project-, or sponsor-based assistance in multi-family structures or scattered site apartments. Supportive services are also provided on site or through partnering agencies, depending on individual and community needs.
- **Permanent Affordable Housing:** Permanent affordable housing is long-term, safe, decent, and affordable housing for individuals and households. The principle challenge facing communities in preventing and eradicating homelessness continues to be centered on the lack of permanent.
- **Supportive Services:** Supportive services are those services needed for a person to move towards self-sufficiency and independent living.



Source: US HUD

Housing First Program Goals & Strategies

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness

County Strategies to Achieve Program Goals:

1. Outreach and Intake

- Outreach to hard-to-engage homeless individuals
- Uniform assessment to verify eligibility, identify alternatives to homelessness, and barriers to housing
- Common point of intake for households with housing emergencies

2. Homelessness Prevention*

- Emergency Grants to prevent loss of housing/assist in relocation
- Referral to affordable housing resources
- County Rental Assistance
- Home Energy Assistance
- Neighborhood Opportunity Network
- Prevention Case Management

3. Assessment Shelters

- Goal: Maximum stay in emergency shelter not to exceed 30 days
- Focus on obtaining permanent affordable housing (including housing support when appropriate)
- On-site case management to facilitate assessment and development of housing plans

4. Rapid Exit from Homelessness*

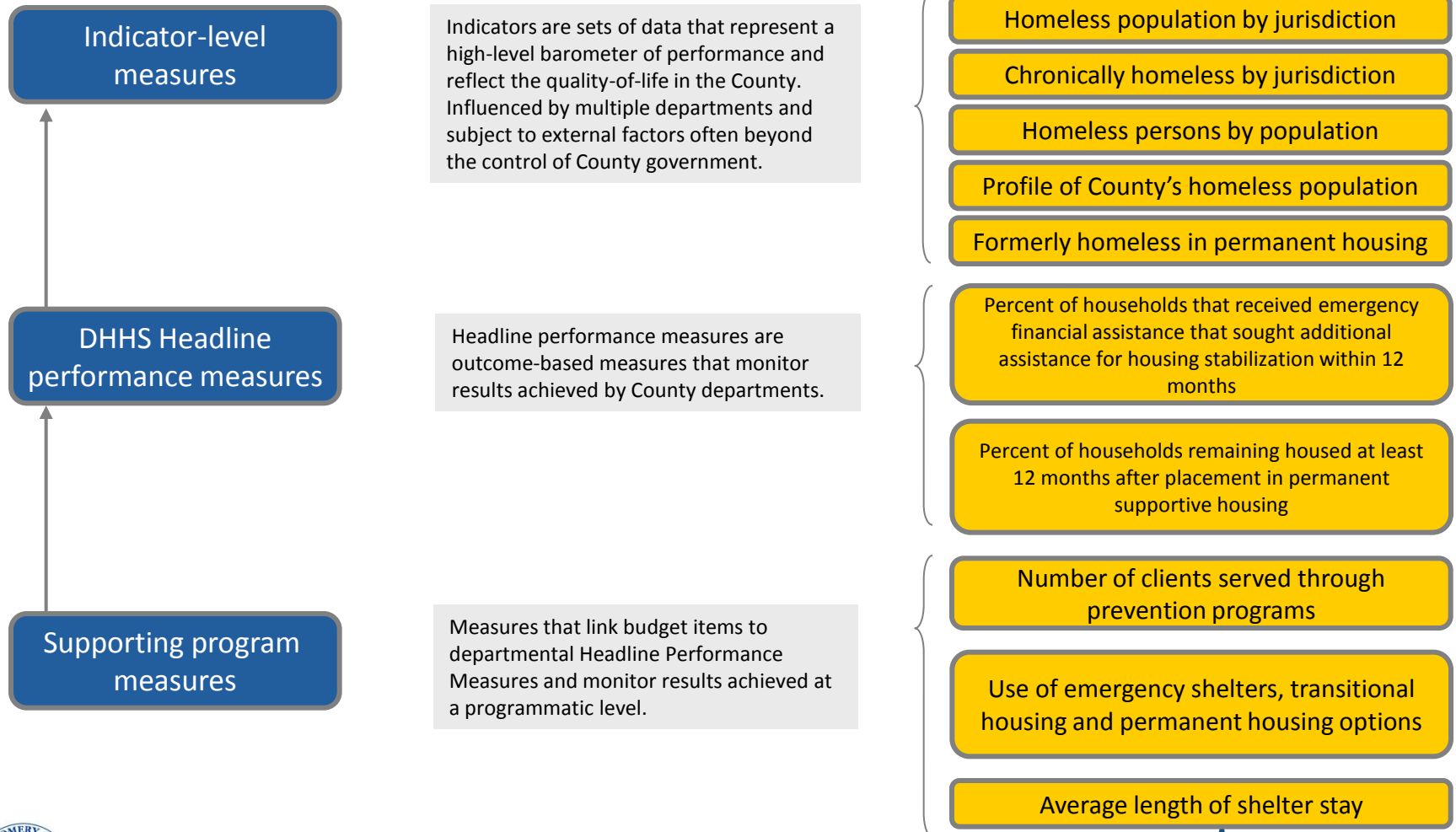
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Deep rental subsidies with wrap around case management services
- Transitional Housing for those with intensive barriers
- Housing locator services to assist with identifying permanent affordable housing
- Development of affordable housing units owned by nonprofits, the County and HOC

*Homelessness prevention and rapid exit from homelessness have had significant revisions as a result of economic impacts and early program experiences.



Measures of Housing First's Success

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness



Key Findings

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness

Indicators

- A. **Montgomery County experienced a 4% decline in total homeless persons counted from 2008 to 2010. The change from 2009 to 2010 was more dramatic, -10.8%.**

Homeless Count by Category	2008	2009	2010	% Change 08-10
Total Number Counted	1,104	1,194	1,064	-4%

- B. **Compared to the rest of the MWCOG region, we have one of the lowest rates of homelessness (1.1 homeless persons per population).**
- It is also lower than the regional figure, 1.3. This figure removes D.C. from the calculation.

Jurisdiction	2008 Total Population	2010 Literally Homeless	Homeless as a % of Total Population	Homeless Persons per 1,000 People
Region with D.C.	4,655,808	11,774	0.25%	2.5
Region without D.C.	4,056,151	5,235	0.13%	1.3

- C. **Similar to regional trends, Montgomery County's homeless population has declined from 2006.**
- Prince George's, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties all had larger improvements over the same timeframe.



Key Findings

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness

Indicators

D. Looking specifically at the chronically homeless population, Montgomery County saw improvements here, as well. From 2006 to 2010, there was a 12% decline.

- Arlington, Fairfax and Prince George's Counties had larger declines over the same timeframe.

Jurisdiction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
					2010	Unsheltered	In Emergency and Winter Shelters	% of all Homeless Persons
Montgomery Co	206	231	208	152	180	83	97	17%

E. Over the last 5 years, Montgomery County has significantly expanded its permanent supportive housing inventory (581 to 1,339 beds).

- It is second only to D.C. in the sheer number of beds, and represents one-fifth of the region's permanent supportive housing.

Jurisdiction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Montgomery Co	581	576	737	964	1,339	141%

At the indicator level, Montgomery County has made progress in decreasing the number of homeless persons over time, while increasing its ability to place people in permanent housing. Several other jurisdictions, including Fairfax and Prince George's County, have made larger improvements over the same time period.



A. Profile of Montgomery County's Homeless Population 2010 Point in Time Survey

Homeless Count by Category	2008	2009	2010	% Change 08-10
Total Number Counted	1,104	1,194	1,064	-4%
Total Singles	694	668	692	0%
Total Number of Families	130	168	124	-5%
Total of People in Families	410	526	372	-9%
Total Adults in Families	138	191	138	0%
Total Children in Families	272	335	234	-14%

2010 Homeless Sub Populations	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Total
Chronic Substance Abuse (CSA)	72	5	77
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	151	12	163
Dual Diagnosis (CSA & SMI)	189	9	198
Chronic Health Problem	149	13	162
HIV/AIDS	5	2	7
Physical Disability	128	2	130
Domestic Violence	54	48	102
Language Minority	140	16	156
U.S. Military Veteran	55	1	56

Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwco.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)



B. Indicator: Homeless persons by population

2010 Point in Time Survey

Jurisdiction	2008 Total Population	2010 Literally Homeless	Homeless as a % of Total Population	Homeless Persons per 1,000 People
Alexandria	143,885	359	0.25%	2.5
Arlington Co	209,969	531	0.25%	2.5
District of Columbia*	599,657	6,539	1.09%	10.9
Fairfax Co	1,050,315	1,544	0.15%	1.5
Frederick Co	225,721	303	0.13%	1.3
Loudoun Co	289,995	157	0.05%	0.5
Montgomery Co	950,680	1,064	0.11%	1.1
Prince George's Co	820,852	789	0.10%	1.0
Prince William Co	364,734	488	0.13%	1.3
Region with D.C.	4,655,808	11,774	0.25%	2.5
Region without D.C.	4,056,151	5,235	0.13%	1.3

*D.C.'s 2008 U.S. Census data was revised in 2009 to include an additional 7,824 people.

The region's jurisdictions used HUD's definition of "homelessness," which is defined as people who reside in some form of emergency or transitional shelters, domestic violence shelters, runaway youth shelters, and places not meant for human habitation, which include streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, and stairways.



Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

C. Indicator: Homeless population by jurisdiction 2006-2010 Trend

Jurisdiction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Alexandria	377	375	348	360	359	-5%
Arlington Co	477	462	410	511	531	11%
District of Columbia	6,157	5,757	6,044	6,228	6,539	6%
Fairfax Co	1,766	1,813	1,835	1,730	1,544	-13%
Frederick Co	212	223	302	324	303	43%
Loudoun Co	184	211	170	152	157	-15%
Montgomery Co	1,164	1,139	1,104	1,194	1,064	-9%
Prince George's Co	1,291	1,168	943	853	789	-39%
Prince William Co	498	614	550	630	488	-2%
TOTAL– MWCOG Region	12,126	11,762	11,706	11,982	11,774	-3%

The region's jurisdictions used HUD's definition of "homelessness," which is defined as people who reside in some form of emergency or transitional shelters, domestic violence shelters, runaway youth shelters, and places not meant for human habitation, which include streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, and stairways.



Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

Prince George's County

Explanation of Results

In light of Prince George's County's consistent downward trend in their homeless population figures, CountyStat contacted the Prince George's County Department of Social Services. It attributes the positive trend to the following:

- All potential clients have to call the County's homeless hotline prior to entering a shelter or receiving services. This allows the County to triage clients and divert those people from shelters to other options and this ensures that only the neediest clients with no other options enter the shelter.
- The County has focused on preventing homelessness among large families, particularly those with school age children since moving into a shelter typically results in instability related to the children's schooling. The County works with the family to keep them in their current housing or move them in with extended family or friends. As a result, there has been a drop in family size at shelters, where the family is a. not entering a shelter at all; or b. part of the family (typically the school age children) stays with family/friends, and the parent and non-school children enter the shelter.

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Homeless persons	1,291	1,168	943	853	789	-39%
Chronically homeless persons	239	264	216	107	124	-48%

As both the unsheltered and sheltered homeless count have decreased in Prince George's County, it seems unlikely that their triage method has prevented people from receiving services in general.



D. Indicator: Chronically homeless persons by jurisdiction 2006-2010 Trend

Jurisdiction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
					2010	Unsheltered	In Emergency and Winter Shelters	% of all Homeless Persons
Alexandria	76	114	75	90	80	25	55	22%
Arlington Co	182	220	156	138	113	79	34	21%
District of Columbia	1,891	1,760	2,184	1,923	2,097	387	1710	32%
Fairfax Co	401	335	402	297	242	103	139	16%
Frederick Co	39	23	55	66	54	24	30	18%
Loudoun Co	16	52	21	19	21	9	12	13%
Montgomery Co	206	231	208	152	180	83	97	17%
Prince George's Co	239	264	216	107	124	89	35	16%
Prince William Co	27	64	58	71	61	36	25	13%
TOTAL– MWCOG Region	3,077	3,063	3,375	2,863	2,972	835	2,137	25%

HUD defines individuals experiencing chronic homelessness as an unaccompanied, disabled individual who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years. By this definition, persons in families are excluded from being counted as chronically homeless.



Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

E. Indicator: Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Supportive Housing 2006-2010 Trend

Jurisdiction	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 06-10
Alexandria	32	30	30	33	32	0%
Arlington Co	10	17	34	62	81	710%
District of Columbia	3,212	3,542	3,006	3,469	4,602	43%
Fairfax Co	311	373	282	413	344	11%
Frederick Co	24	13	27	26	30	25%
Loudoun Co	10	14	3	3	2	-80%
Montgomery Co	581	576	737	964	1,339	141%
Prince George's Co	148	209	272	227	229	55%
Prince William Co	10	22	4	7	20	100%
TOTAL – MWCOG Region	4,349	4,696	4,395	5,204	6,739	55%

Montgomery County has more than 20% of the MWCOG region's permanent supportive housing beds in support of the County's commitment to its Housing First initiative.



Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

Key Findings

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness

Headline Performance Measures & Program Supporting Measures

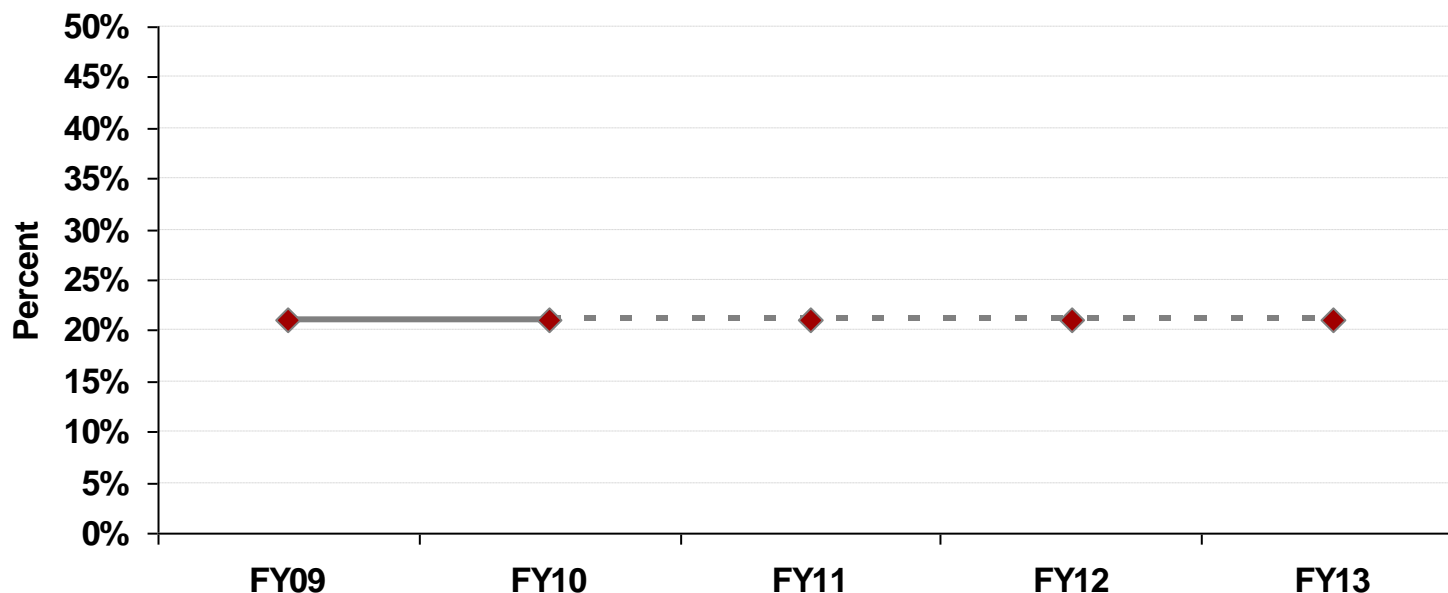
- The percent of households returning for additional emergency assistance has remained steady, while the demand for and the volume of assistance given has risen over time.

F. Percent of households that received emergency financial assistance that sought additional assistance for housing stabilization within 12 months

- This headline measure supports the department's goal of preventing households from entering homelessness.
 - DHHS projects this measure to remain stable at 21% through FY13, given the economic downturn and fiscal expectations.
- 1. Emergency assistance grants distributed has fluctuated since FY07.**
 - 4% increase from FY07 to FY10 in grants provided; 11% increase from FY08 to FY10 in applications for assistance
 - Peak in FY08 (6,791 grants, \$4.27 mil in expenditures)
 - Average grant amount has steadily increased from FY07 to FY10 (34%)
 - 2. Home energy assistance has greatly increased since FY08, particularly in electric arrearage payments.**
 - Electric arrearage: 141% increase in grants issued; 291% increase in expenditures.
 - 3. Rental assistance has remained steady (12-month average in FY08=1,667; FY10=1,686.)**
 - Demand (# of applications received) had increased 12% over the same time period.
 - As of July 1 (FY11), the Department is no longer accepting applications due to fiscal constraints.



F. Headline Performance Measure - Percent of households that received emergency financial assistance that sought additional assistance for housing stabilization within 12 months



Measure	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Percent	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Households seeking additional assistance	*	870			
Total households served	*	4,213			

DHHS projects this measure to remain stable at 21% through FY13, given the economic downturn and fiscal expectations. This headline measure supports the department's goal of preventing households from entering homelessness.



Data Source: DHHS Performance Plan, *Raw data is unavailable

Program Supporting Measures – Prevention

1. Clients served through Housing Stability/ Homelessness Prevention Programs

The Emergency Services Program (Crisis Intervention) alleviates or prevents primarily housing-related crisis situations for Montgomery County residents. This does include financial assistance for utility cut-offs, however that is a fraction of the utility assistance available.

Emergency Services Grants

	FY08	FY09	FY10	%Δ FY08-FY10
# Total Applications	7,312	7,607	8,094	+11%

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Total # Grants	6,057	5,844	6,791	6,313
Expenditures	\$2,873,085	\$2,930,806	\$4,272,031	\$4,009,816
Avg Grant Amount	\$474	\$502	\$629	\$635



Data Sources: DHHS Special Needs Housing Division; DHHS Monthly Trends Report; County DHHS website

Program Supporting Measures – Prevention

2. Clients served through Housing Stability/ Homelessness Prevention Programs

The Office of Home Energy Programs in HHS provides the bulk of energy assistance by helping both with money for households who are at risk of electric shut-off/have been shut off, as well as providing subsidies for eligible low-income households to help pay for heating and electric costs.

	FY08	FY09	FY10*	%Δ FY08-FY10
# Total Applications	9,044	10,437	12,325	+36%

# Grants Issued by Type	FY08	FY09	FY10*	%Δ FY08-FY10
MEAP - home heating	5,976	7,826	9,522	+59%
EUSP - electric	6,419	7,583	9,190	+43%
Electric Arrearage	504	801	1,214	+141%

Grant Funds Issued by Type	FY08	FY09	FY10*	%Δ FY08-FY10
MEAP - home heating	\$ 1,961,010	\$ 3,000,977	\$ 2,905,106	+48%
EUSP - electric	\$ 3,271,872	\$ 4,568,290	\$ 4,957,140	+52%
Electric Arrearage	\$ 464,833	\$ 1,114,079	\$ 1,818,088	+291%
Energy Tax Rebate	\$ 207,800	\$ 385,250	\$ 476,100	+129%

*Note: FY10 data is preliminary through year end. Final numbers will be available by 7/23. Expenditures listed are for grants only and do not include staff and administrative costs.

MEAP = Maryland Energy Assistance Program; EUSP = Electric Universal Service Program



Data Sources: DHHS Special Needs Housing Division; DHHS Monthly Trends Report; County DHHS website

Program Supporting Measures – Prevention

3. Clients served through Housing Stability/ Homelessness Prevention Programs

The County Rental Assistance Program (RAP) provides limited monthly assistance (max=\$200 subsidy) with rent to low income seniors, individuals with disabilities and families.

Households Receiving Rental Assistance

	FY08	FY09	FY10 to date*	%Δ FY08-FY10
# Applications Received	3,216	3,423	3,607	+12%

12-month Average	1,667	1,727	1,686	+1%
12-month Minimum	1,500	1,674	1,625	
12-month Maximum	1,924	1,795	1,707	

**Note: Rental assistance data has been updated through May 31st*

At the end of FY10, DHHS had to close enrollment of new households to County RAP due to budget limitations. As of July 1, the Department is no longer accepting applications. There were 2,268 applications received that will not be processed due to reduction in available subsidies in FY11. In general, the Department estimates that about 70% would have been eligible.



Data Sources: DHHS Special Needs Housing Division; DHHS Monthly Trends Report; County DHHS website

Key Findings (1 of 2)

Montgomery County Housing First has 2 goals: 1: Reduce length of stay in homelessness
2: Prevent households from entering homelessness

Headline Performance Measures & Program Supporting Measures

- In general, there has been an increased demand for emergency, transitional, and permanent housing among families; the opposite trend is the case for single adults. Despite increased permanent housing capacity, the department has been unable to decrease shelter stays to its target of 30 days.

G. Percent of households remaining housed at least 12 months after placement in permanent supportive housing

- This headline measure supports the department's goal of reducing length of stay in homelessness through increased permanent housing capacity, and prioritization placement of homeless households in permanent housing.
- DHHS projects a decline in performance from 98% in FY10 to 95%, where it will remain at that level through FY13, due to increasing need and declining resources.



Key Findings (2 of 2)

1. Emergency Housing - Families

- Families served in emergency shelters from FY08 to FY10 increased by 14%; there was a corresponding 13% decrease in the number of families on the shelter waiting list over the same time period.
- The number of families served through motel overflow has increased 55% from FY08 (317) to FY10 (490). FY09 was the 3-year high in terms of motel expenditures, as a whole and average per family. Despite the increase in families served, FY10 was the 3-year low in terms of average dollars per family. DHHS states that this is due to a reduction in per family bed night utilization.

2. Emergency Housing - Single adults: Unlike families, single adults served in shelters has declined 5% since FY08.

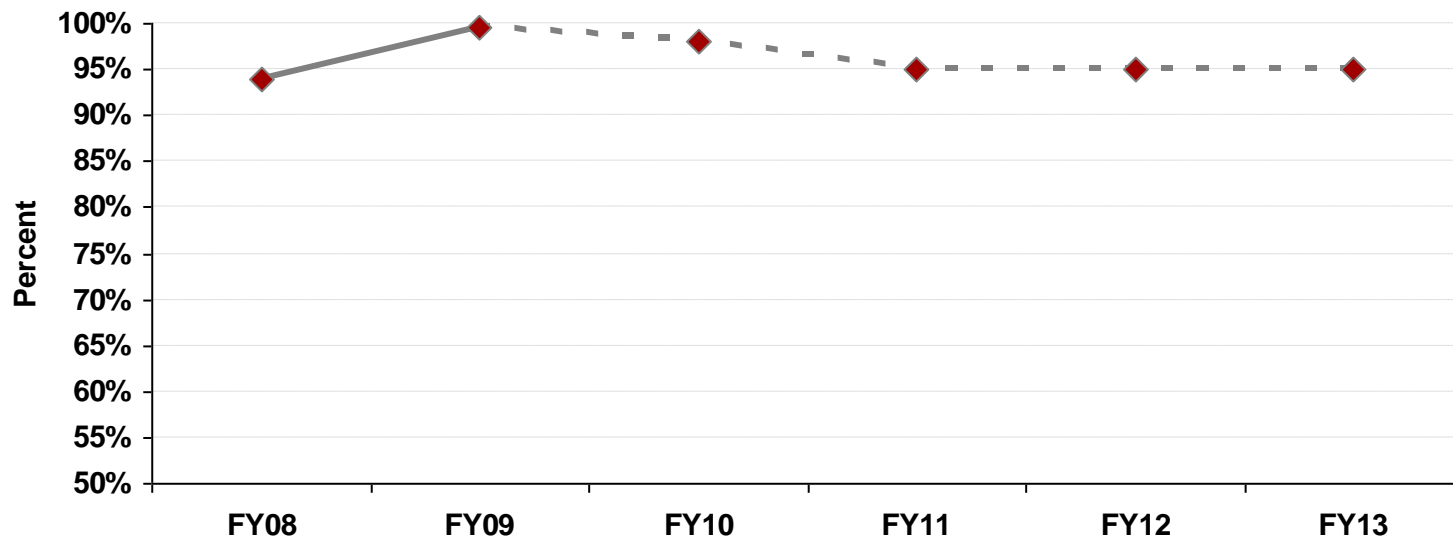
3. Transitional Housing: Trends experienced in this area from FY08 to FY10 are similar to emergency housing (families= +36%, single adults= -5%)


4. Permanent Supportive Housing: There has been an 18% decline in the average number of days families spent in shelters from FY08 to FY10.

5. Permanent Supportive Housing: Households in permanent supportive housing has steadily increased from FY08 to FY10 for both single adults and families (+27% in total households served).



G. Headline Performance Measure - Percent of households remaining housed at least 12 months after placement in permanent supportive housing



Measure	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Percent 	94%	99.5%	98%	95%	95%	95%
Households remaining housed at least 12 mos.	*	119	217			
Total households in permanent supportive housing	*	126	221			

DHHS projects this measure to decline from 98% in FY10 to 95% and remain at that level through FY13, due to increasing need and declining resources. This headline measure supports the department's goal of reducing length of stay in homelessness through increased permanent housing capacity, and prioritization placement of homeless households in permanent housing.



Data Source: DHHS Performance Plan

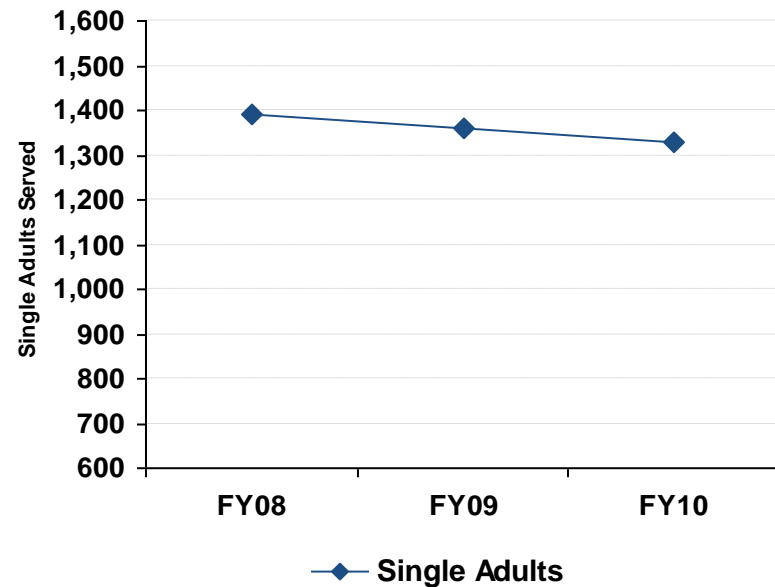
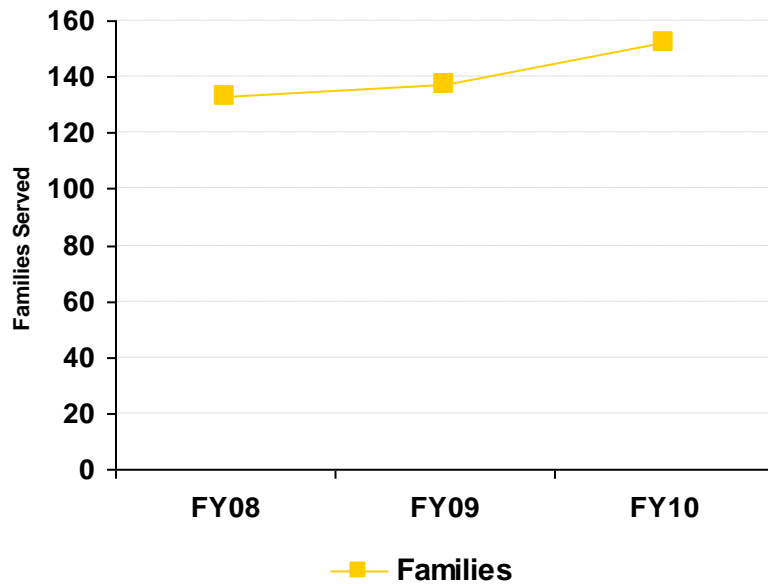
* Raw data is unavailable.

Program Supporting Measures - Re-housing

1 & 2. Households served through Emergency Shelters

Families and Single Adults in Shelters

Emergency shelters are intended to provide a safe, secure, temporary place for individuals and households to reside while they seek more permanent housing or supportive services that will facilitate access to permanent housing options.



Emergency Shelters	FY08	FY09	FY10	%Δ FY08-FY10
Families	133	137	152	+14%
Single Adults	1,390	1,358	1,327	-5%

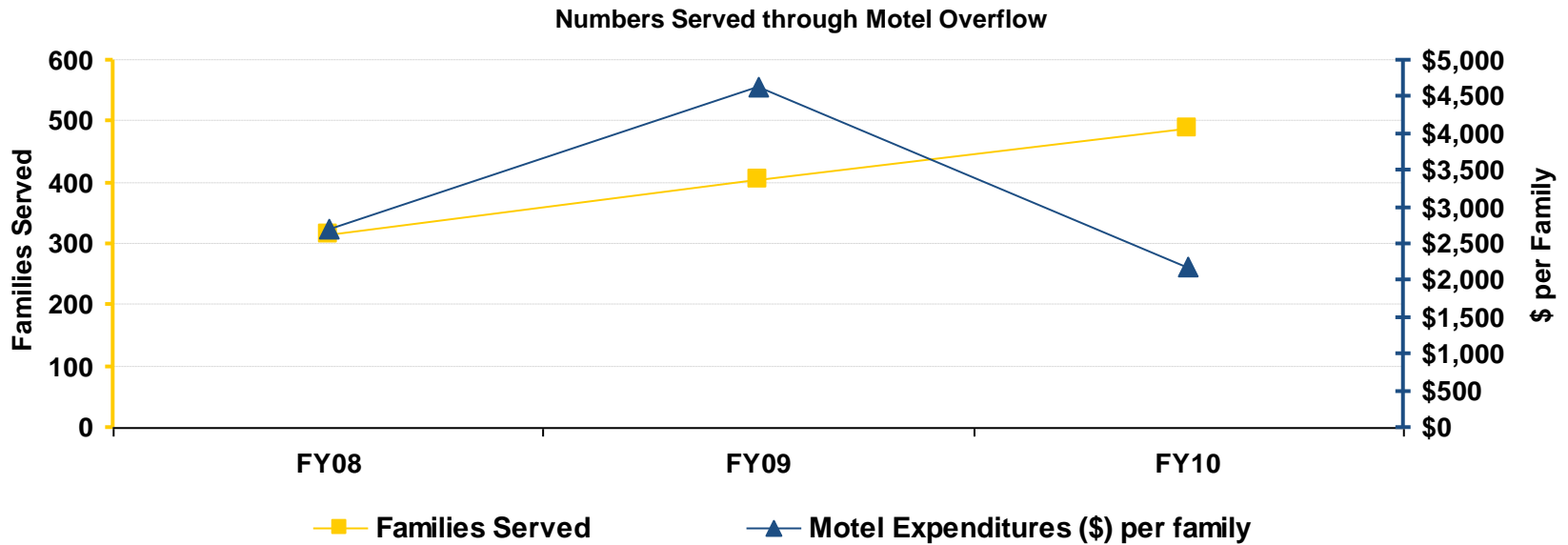
Families on shelter waiting list	32	53	28	-13%
----------------------------------	----	----	----	------



Data Source: DHHS Special Needs Housing

Program Supporting Measures - Re-housing

1 & 2. Clients served through Emergency Housing Families in Motel Overflow



	FY08	FY09	FY10	%Δ FY08-FY10
Families Served	317	404	490	+55%
Motel Expenditures (\$)	\$856,609	\$1,869,426	\$1,071,296	+25%
Motel Expenditures (\$) per family	\$2,702	\$4,627	\$2,186	-19%

Despite the increase in families served, FY10 was the 3-year low in terms of average dollars per family. This is due to a reduction in per family bed night utilization.

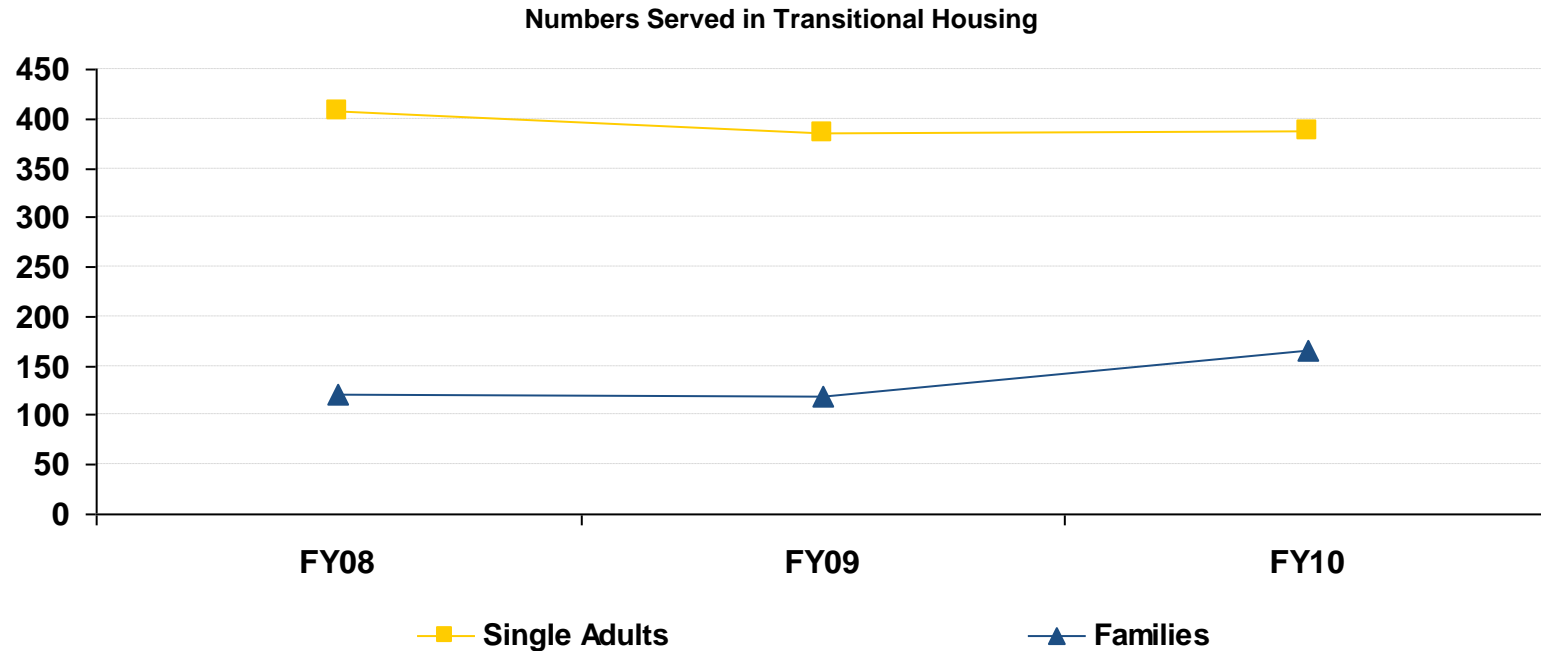


Data Source: DHHS Special Needs Housing

Program Supporting Measures - Re-housing

3. Clients served through Transitional Housing

Transitional housing provides interim placement for persons or households who are not ready for or do not have access to permanent housing.



Transitional Housing	FY08	FY09	FY10	%Δ FY08-FY10
Single Adults	408	385	388	-5%
Families	121	120	165	+36%



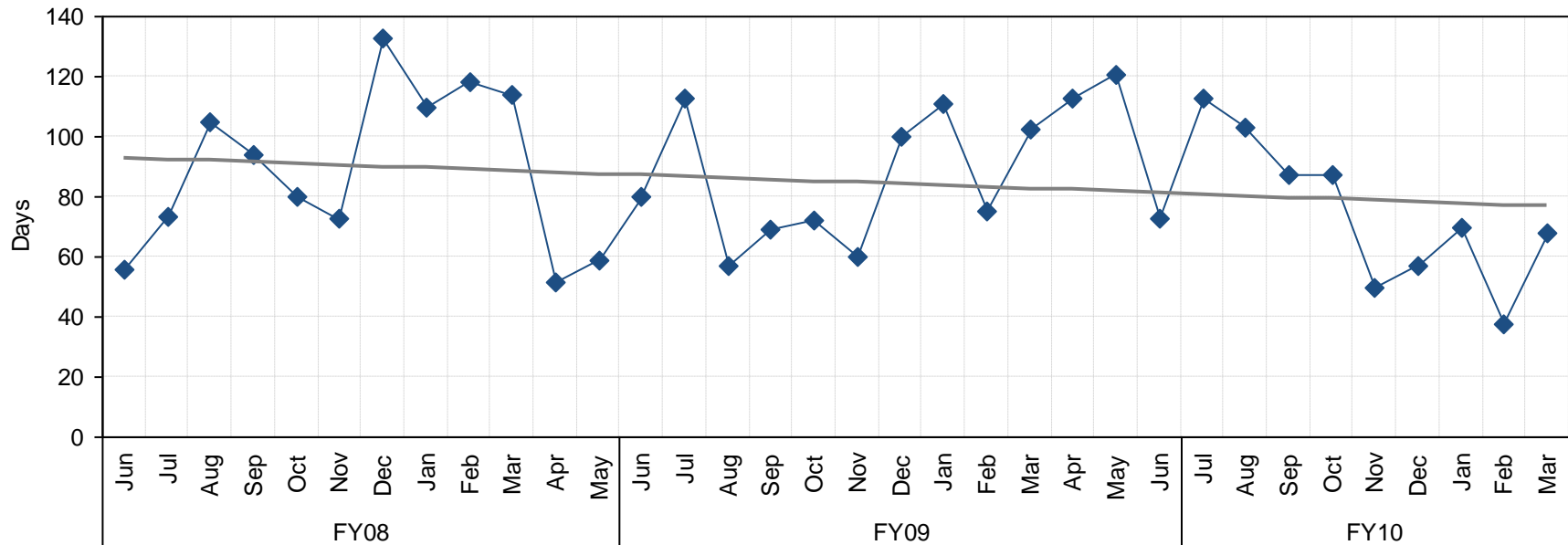
Data Source: DHHS Special Needs Housing

Program Supporting Measures - Re-housing

4. Average Length of Shelter Stay (Families)

Under the Housing First initiative, the goal is to transition clients from emergency housing into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The goal is to keep shelter stays under 30 days.

Average LOS for families exiting family shelters (Days)



	FY08	FY09	FY10 to date	%Δ FY08-FY10
12-month Average	90.9	88.8	74.6	-18%
12-month Minimum	51.6	56.7	37.3	
12-month Maximum	133.0	120.7	112.6	



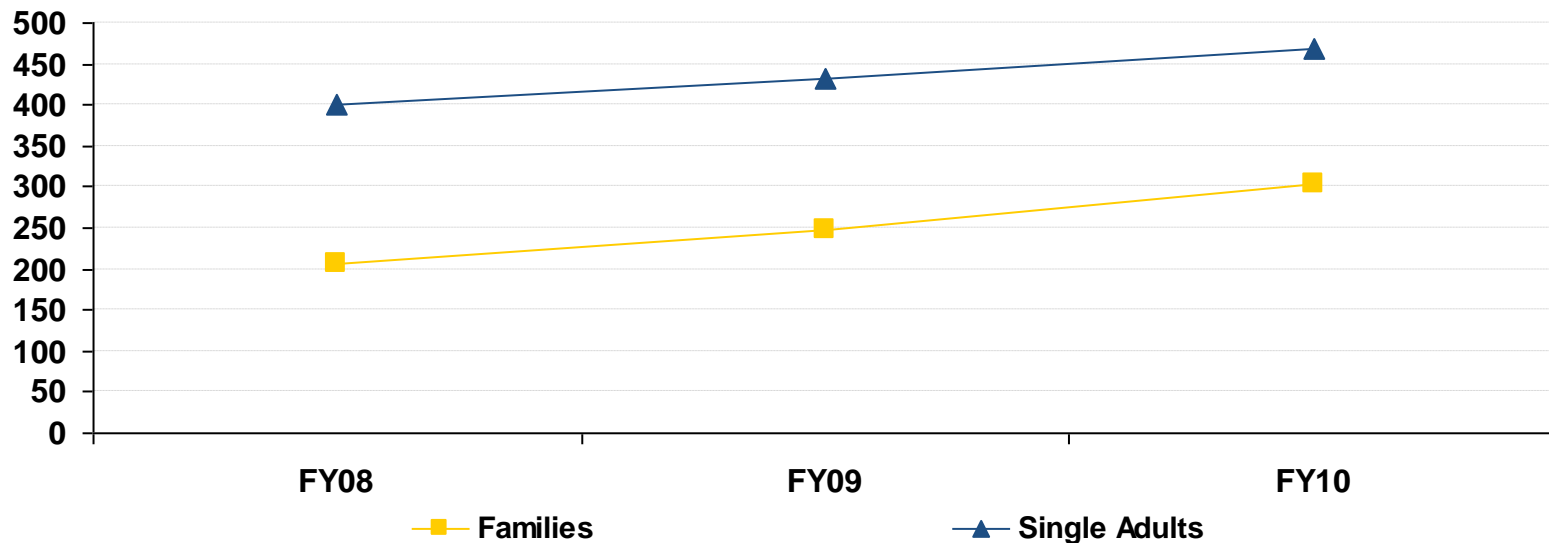
Source: DHHS Monthly Trends Report

Program Supporting Measures - Re-housing

5. Clients served through Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing combines housing assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities, primarily serving individuals and members of their household who have serious mental illnesses, chronic substance abuse problems, physical disabilities, or AIDS and related diseases.

Numbers Served in Permanent Supportive Housing



Permanent Supportive Housing	FY08	FY09	FY10	%Δ FY08-FY10
Families	207	248	303	+46%
Single Adults	401	432	469	+17%
Total	608	680	772	+27%



Data Source: DHHS Special Needs Housing

Wrap-up

- Follow-up Items



Appendix: Homeless Services Comparison Across MWCOG Region

Jurisdiction	CoC* managed by	Outreach	Prevention	Winter & Emer. Shelter
Alexandria	Homeless Services Coordinating Committee	X	X	259 beds/units Single adults and families
Arlington	Leadership Consortium and the Implementation Task Force	X	X	201 beds/units Single adults and families
District of Columbia	Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness	X	X	3,683 beds/units Single adults and families *Winter units available for families
Fairfax	Office to Prevent and End Homelessness established by Fairfax Co Board of Supervisors	X	X	634 beds/units Single adults and families *Winter units available for families
Frederick	Frederick County Coalition of the Homeless	X	X	109 beds/units No year round emergency shelter for adults; No emergency shelter for families
Loudoun	Loudoun Co Dept of Family Services/ Volunteers of America	X	X	108 beds/units Single adults and families
Montgomery	Public-private partnership, led by DHHS	X	X	560 beds/units Single adults and families *Winter units available for families
Prince George's	Homeless Services Partnership	X	X	318 beds/units Single adults and families *Winter units available for families
Prince William	Prince William Co, City of Manassas, Manassas City Park	X	X	196 beds/units Single adults and families



Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

Appendix: Homeless Services Comparison Across MWCOG Region

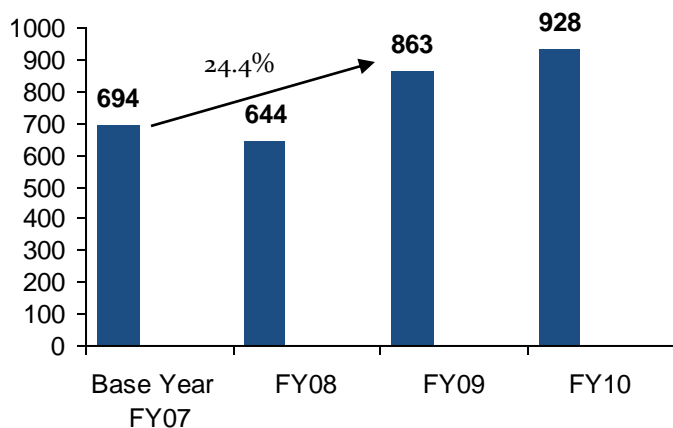
Jurisdiction	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Housing First Program?
Alexandria	152 beds/units Single adults and families	33 beds/units	
Arlington	143 beds/units Single adults and families	81 beds/units	
District of Columbia	1,778 beds/units Single adults and families	4,602 beds/units	X DC is just starting to implement Housing First, but is not yet doing it system-wide and is only using it with chronically homeless persons/permanent supportive housing.
Fairfax	961 beds/units Single adults and families	344 beds/units	X Fairfax has turned 25 units of transitional housing into Permanent Supportive Housing for families. More conversions are being investigated.
Frederick	210 beds/units Single adults and families	30 beds/units	X
Loudoun	65 beds/units Single adults and families	2 beds/units	X 1 unit
Montgomery	373 beds/units Single adults and families	1,495 beds/units	X
Prince George's	470 beds/units Single adults and families	229 beds/units	X 105 individuals served
Prince William	192 beds/units Families only	20 beds/units	



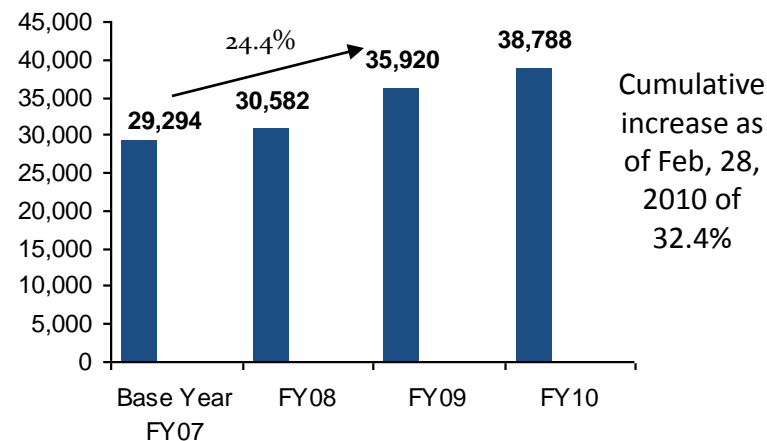
Source: "A Regional Portrait of Homelessness: The 2010 Count of Homeless Persons in Metropolitan Washington," MWCOG (<http://www.mwcog.org/uploads/pub-documents/ql5fXlw20100513103856.pdf>)

Appendix: DHHS Caseloads FY07 - FY10 (to date)

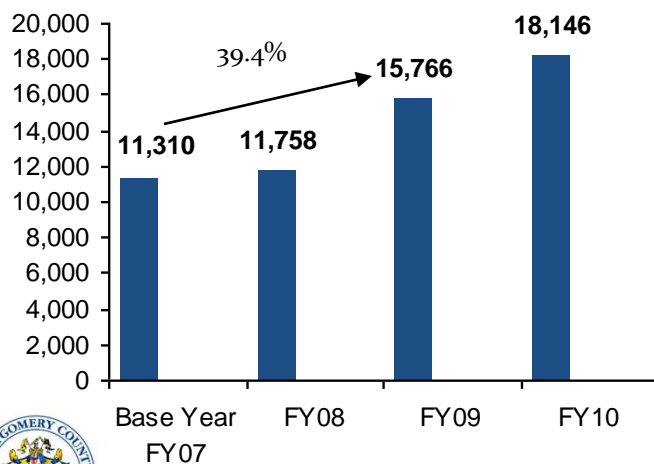
Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA)



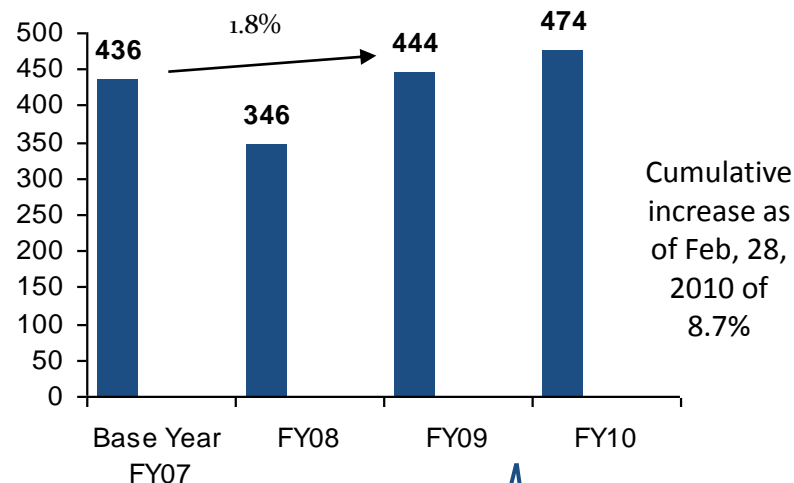
Medical Assistance (MA)



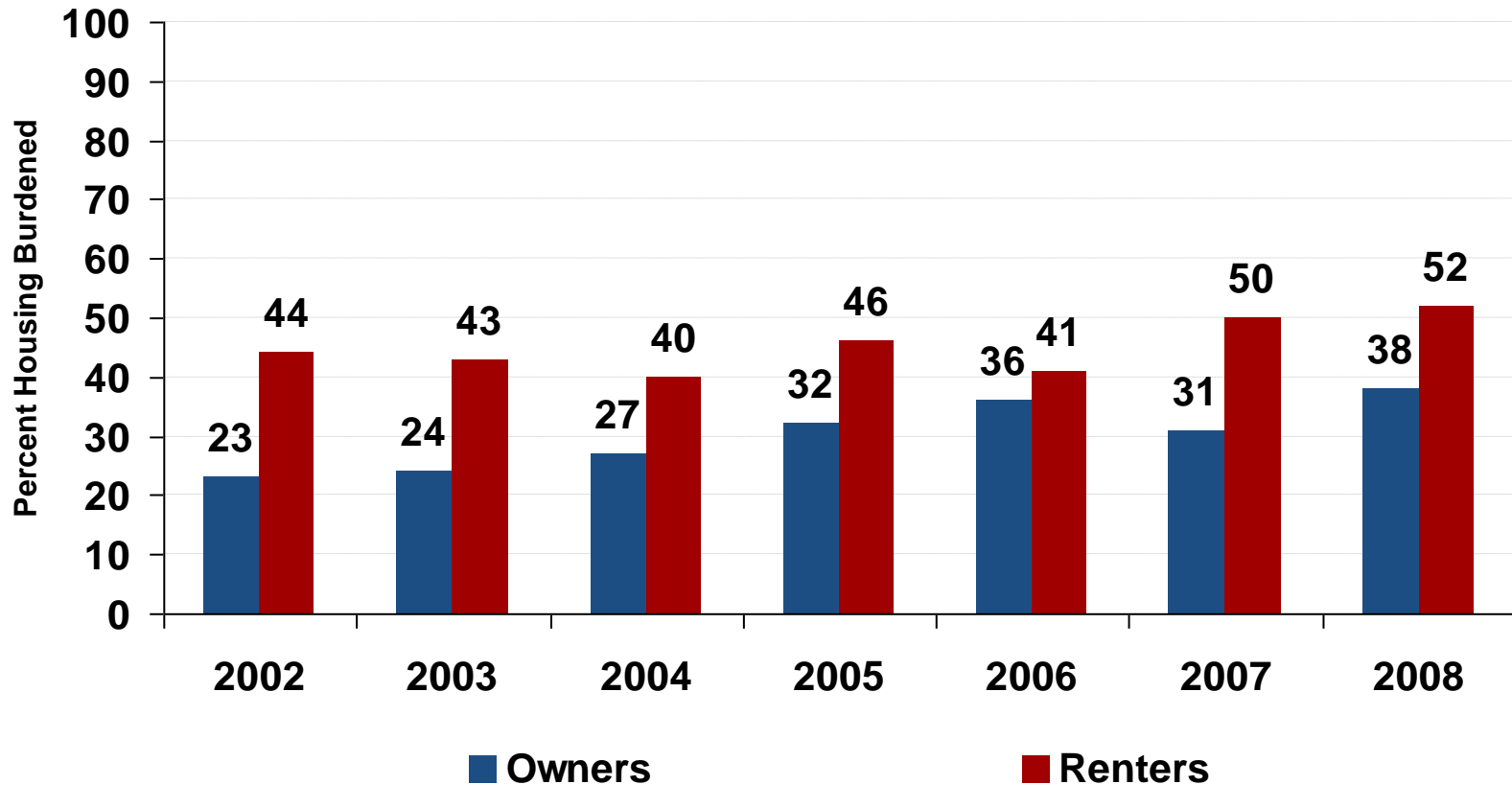
Food Stamps (FS)



Temporary Disability Assistance (TDAP)



Appendix: Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing Costs



Appendix: Self-Sufficiency Standard Montgomery County compared to other selected MD counties

The Self-Sufficiency Standard specifies the amount of income that meets a family's most basic needs without public or private assistance. The Standard is calculated by adding expenses and taxes and subtracting tax credits.

Calculated Self-Sufficiency Standard for an Adult, Preschooler, & School-age Child (converted by using August 08 CPI)

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Hourly</u>
Montgomery County	\$68,086	\$32.24
Prince George's County	\$53,899	\$25.52
Anne Arundel County	\$60,233	\$28.52
Baltimore City	\$43,102	\$20.41
Allegany County	\$33,777	\$15.99
Kent County	\$37,948	\$17.97

The self sufficiency standard in the County back in 2006 for a single adult with two children was \$61,438. In 2008, that number was over \$68,000.

